MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha 1*): If I may be permitted, I wish to say that, I understand that among the Ezhava community, there are people following Makkathayam. We should get their views represented. So I propose Mr. K. Sankaran B. A., B. L.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Sir, I propose Mr. S. Thiraviam Nadar be also made a member of the Committee since he represents a large community that will be affected by the Bill.

MR. K. C. KARUNAKARAN (*Nominated*): I second it.

MR. N. JOHN JOSEPH (*Nominated*): I propose Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri also.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT. Mr. K. Sankaran's name has been proposed by Mr. P. K. Narayana Pillai, Mr. S. Thiraviam Nadar's name has been proposed by Mr. A. Thanu Pillai and Mr. T. T. Kesavan Sastri's name by Mr. John Joseph.

I hope Mr. Chidambaram Pillai has no objection.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industry, South*): I have no objection.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The Select Committee will report within 4 months.

VAKILS' REGULATION AMENDMENT BILL.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): As for the Vakils' Regulation Amendment Bill, I am not moving that Bill in this Session and will bring it up later on.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Sir, on a point of order. It is not for him to say that.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. S. J. Nair, you cannot put the House on terms. The only question is whether you are introducing the Bill.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) I am not introducing the Bill, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Then there is an end of the matter.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): Yes, Sir.

RESOLUTIONS ON MATTERS OF GENERAL PUBLIC INTEREST.

Reduction of pay of Government officers.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon 1*): Sir, I move:—

"This Assembly recommends to Government that, in order to afford adequate relief to the people in their present economic difficulties, appropriate reductions in the pay and allowances of officers be made with a view to reduce the total expenditure on account of pay and allowances of officers by 33 1/3 per cent."

Sir, I do not think that an elaborate speech is necessary in this House to commend this resolution for its acceptance, because this House is aware that cuts in the pay and allowances of officers were effected in British India and all over the world. Travancore is perhaps the only place where the pay and allowances of officers have not been

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[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

touched. This House and the members of it, on various occasions whenever they got an opportunity, have expressed the desire to make this cut with a view to balance the finances of the State and also to afford adequate relief to the agriculturists of the country. Sir, on account of the economic depression, the people who are most affected are the agriculturists who are producers of the commodities and it is the fall in prices of commodities that has made the lot of the agriculturists very hard indeed and it is the very same thing—the fall in commodity prices—that has benefited the officers who draw fixed allowances from the Government. So I take it, Sir, that it is legitimate and logical to say that the amount saved by a cut in the pay and allowances of officers should be utilized specifically for the relief of the agriculturists. Sir, the agriculturists are the back-bone of the country. If they are ruined, officers cannot get on for long salaries or allowances cannot be paid. The State should take proper measures for the protection of the peasantry which is fast running to ruin. Sir, so I have worded this resolution in rather general terms, so that Government may make appropriate reductions in the pay and allowances of officers.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I know, Sir, whether the percentage of 33 1/3 is sufficient for the purpose?

MR. K KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): No, I do not propose that 33 1/3 per cent. of the pay of every officer should be reduced at a uniform rate. That is not my intention. My intention is that from the total amount wanted to meet the expenses on pay and allowances of officers such reductions should be made so that 1/3 of the sum may be available for the purpose of affording relief to the people. That is my point which I wanted to make clear.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know whether the member wants to make any deduction in the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and below.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I know, Sir, the purpose with which the Financial Secretary puts that question. If I agree to his suggestion, then he can say that the amount could not be got even if the whole pay of officers drawing Rs. 125 and above is abolished and the amount that we get would be negligible. I have gone through the figures that he himself has furnished to this House. I wish to suggest that a graded cut in the pay and allowances of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above should be effected.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): The reduction of the entire amount is rather unnecessary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I don't think that raises a definite issue.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I have worded the resolution in such a way as to give freedom to Government to effect reasonable cuts, which is absolutely necessary. Government can reduce the pay of officers, they can abolish posts and they can do a variety of things which are appropriate, reasonable and necessary.

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MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : The resolution is for effecting reduction in the pay and allowances of officers and not the *abolition* of offices.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Abolition of pay means a cent. per cent. reduction.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I don't understand what the total reduction means. I can understand total omission and partial reduction.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Sir, however, I shall not stand on technicalities and allow my resolution to be torpedoed by the Law Member with his quibbles and technicalities.

Sir, it will be found that we are asking for alot of relief and Government are compelled to come to the aid of the people in a variety of ways which may deplete the treasury of Government. Sir, this is a method that we suggest to Government, though constitutionally we are not responsible to make any suggestion like that. I point out that as a measure of relief which Government may very well adopt in the circumstances of the country. Sir, about the financial question I said—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : One word I wish to ask you. Your resolution speaks of adequate relief to the people in their present economic difficulty. In your speech so far, you confined your attention to the relief of the agriculturists.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon*) : Sir, they are the majority.

Sir, the financial position of our country has been very clearly pointed out in the Retrenchment Committee Report and they have also came to the following conclusion. The Retrenchment Committee states thus about the financial position on page 9 of the report :

" One fact that is prominently disclosed by an analysis of the Revenue and Expenditure of the last few years is the steady increase in expenditure and the impracticability of adjusting it automaticaly to the fluctuactions in Revenue."

Sir, the position as explained by the Retrenchment Committee will be accentuated now that, I hope, Government are going to accede to the wishes of the House with regard to the remission of taxes, fees and in regard to the other reliefs that this House has asked for. In these circumstances, Government will be compelled to resort to this measure, and I say, Sir, there is absolutely no objection to resort to this 33 1/3 per cent. cut at this time of economic distress ; and I hear that people in high quarters have already made a move in this direction and I hope the worthy example set will be emulated by the subordinates of Government as well. Sir, it is necessary to point out the fact that, out of the total expenditure, according to the Financial Secretary, 92 lakhs of rupees are spent on salaries and allowances and I would suggest that all salaries and allowances above Rs. 20 should come under this cut. But the cut must be graded. The poor people who get their minimum may get a subsisting allowance at least now. The cut of the highly paid must be as high as possible. But I gather, from the statement of the Financial Secretary, that, unless you effect a cut from at least Rs. 20 onwards,

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[Mr. K. Kunjukrishna Pillai.]

no substantial saving may be effected because 76 per cent. of the total amount is spent on the pay of officers drawing Rs. 100 and less. Moreover, when the prices went up some years ago, substantial scarcity allowances were given on a former occasion to all officers drawing Rs. 55 and below. Sir, that was given from the revenue derived from the taxes paid by the agriculturist or the common ryot, when he got good prices for his commodities.

It is also admitted, as that fact has been pointed out on a former occasion even by the responsible officers of Government, that the pay of the officers of the State has been raised in 1097 as a result of the recommendations of the Salaries Committee. That was when the prices of commodities went high. We realise that we contributed substantially, I think over 5 lakhs of rupees, towards the increase of pay of the Government officers. This is the time when the officers should reciprocate and should come to the rescue of the poor people. The table shows that the commodity prices have gone down and the agriculturists are in a very bad position. I shall appeal to all the officers and hope that they will come in with grace to the rescue of the agriculturists without making any technical objections or raising impossible pleas.

I do not wish to labour further because I know, on the face of it, the resolution is acceptable and I have put this 33 1/3 per cent because that is the percentage of cut that has been passed in the Mysore Assembly very recently and I think it is a very legitimate cut and it will be a sort of investment or rather it will be an investment made by officers for their own benefit and for the benefit of the country for which they will earn the lasting gratitude of the public. I hope they will do it in a sporting spirit.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*) : അസംബ്ലിമെമ്പർ എന്നുള്ള നിലയിൽ കിട്ടിവരുന്ന ടാവലിംഗ് അലവൻസ്സിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും കുറവ് ചെയ്യുന്നതിന് സമ്മതമാണോ?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Personally, I have no objection.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise, because the resolution does not deal with that subject.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir, I support the resolution so ably moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. The people in the State have been agitating for a long time that the salaries of the officers—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You are supporting the resolution ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Yes, Sir. The people of this State have been agitating for the last so many years that the salary of the officers in the State service be reduced and the maximum or the highest salary for an officer in the State shall be fixed at Rs. 500 and the minimum Rs. 15 per mensem.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is irrelevant ; I mean the latter portion.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The Retrenchment Committee has submitted a report and the recommendations of that committee have not yet been given effect to. The officers in British India and other places have already surrendered a portion of their salary as a result of salary cut there. And Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar, the able Legal and Constitutional Adviser to His Highness the Maharaja, has, if I understand correctly.—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Don't talk things of which you are not certain.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : I am quite certain, Sir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Then don't say 'if I understand correctly'.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : Sir. C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar has voluntarily surrendered, Sir, from his salary a sum of Rs. 1,000 per mensem. By this he has shown a beautiful gesture which the other officers of the State from the Dewan downwards may copy.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : You said something to be copied. What is it that has to be copied ?

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The example set up by Sir C. P. Ramaswami Aiyar in having voluntarily surrendered a portion of his salary. This example may be copied.

Sir, recently, while we have been demanding the reduction of the salaries of our officers and pointing out that the officers in the State service might very well surrender a portion of their salary, the Special Officer appointed for the standardisation of salaries has been attempting to suggest the increment of salaries of high-paid office in the State.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I can't permit you to proceed in that line. We are not concerned with the question of any voluntary surrender. This is a resolution which this House proposes, if carried, to submit to the Government. Voluntary surrenders are not quite relevant.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : In spite of the suggestions that we have been making, the officers in the State had not the good sense and courtesy to do anything for the sake of the poor people by foregoing a portion of their salary.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : All that is irrelevant.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : And we are compelled, Sir, to bring forward this resolution for the acceptance of the House and I request that this resolution in the interest of the State and benefit of the people be accepted without any objection whatsoever.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Sir, I wish to speak a few words in supporting the resolution brought forward by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai.

Sir, the purpose of this resolution is commendable not only to the members on this side of the House, but to those who are responsible for the administration of the State also. It was in this Assembly, Sir, that we have passed two resolutions in the shape of cut motions which stated that the fees in schools and colleges should be reduced by 50 per cent. and that 50 per cent remission of land tax should be granted.

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[Mr. K. R. Elenkath.]

Sir, when we come to the revenue side for the next year, the reduction of school and college fees and the remission of taxes have to be taken into consideration. The Revenue Department will have to forego 18 lakhs of rupees and the Education Department will have to forego more than 3 lakhs of rupees. Thus Government will have to find funds to the extent of about 21 lakhs of rupees if our recommendations are given effect to.

Sir, by a cut in the salaries of officers or by the general reduction of the expenditure from the revenues of the State by $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent on the salaries and allowances, we will be able to save approximately only 15 lakhs of rupees, for, the present proportion of salaries to the general revenues of the State is nearly 40 per cent. In this Assembly, I moved a resolution to the effect that the expenses on salaries, allowanes and establishment of Government officers should not go above 30 per cent. of the total revenues. Requests of this nature have been made by representatives of the people on many occasions. Sir, Government ought to accede to this if they have the least consideration for the opinions of the representatives of the people in this Assembly, for our representations have been invariably very moderate and warranted by the exigencies of time.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: This House recommends to the Government; what Government are going to do cannot be anticipated.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): Our recommendations form the opinion of the public which the Government should and ought to respect, or in other words they should respect the voices given forth by the representatives of the people. It is more or less a duty of any Government. I strongly support the resolution.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution moved by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. It is nearly two years since the Retrenchment Committee submitted their proposals. The Retrenchment Committee had recommended a reduction of 15 lakhs of rupees in the total expenditure of the State.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Does it include the levy of fees in Vernacular Primary Schools?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): I am not quite sure of that.

Out of it, we understand, not even a 15 per cent has been accepted by the Government. The Retrenchment Committee recommended a salary cut. It is regrettable to note that the Government have not accepted the proposals yet. Not only have they not accepted the proposals for salary cut, but they have enhanced the salaries in the case of most of the departmental heads. For instance, they have increased the salary of the Police Commissioner, they have increased the salary of the Director of Public Instruction, the Land Revenue Commissioner and several other officers. Is that all? Government have got a mania for the creation of all sorts of imaginary posts.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Now, Mr. Padmanabhan, I should object to the word 'mania'.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : I shall substitute the word 'desire' for 'mania'. And I can cite instances in support of that, such as Game Warden and Directress of State Guests. All these imaginary posts are created for the sole purpose of being conferred on Government's favourites, curiously enough pensioned favourites.

MR. EDAVANATT S. PADMANAHBA MENON (*Shertala I*) : When the appointments are already made, would these appointments be real and actual ?

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : By imaginary officer, does not the member mean officers whose work is imaginary, that is, in other words, officers who have no work to do ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : Certainly I mean useless officers.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not allow that. The member is not in order in putting the question.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : I simply wanted to elicit an answer without difficulty from the member. I asked him if that is not what he meant.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I am not quite sure if it is justifiable.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : It is a uniform complaint from the non-officials in both the Legislative Chambers that Travancore has a top-heavy administration. We understand that the Special Officer for the standardisation of salaries of officers has submitted his report, but the report is not available to us. Still, we learn that it is something like running from the frying pan to the fire. The agitation all along has been that in the lower ranks of the services the pay is too meagre and in the higher ranks too heavy. The Government entrusted this task of standardising the salaries to a Secretary to Government. In that matter, I should say, the Government have committed a blunder. They should not have appointed a Government servant to do this most important piece of work. The present Special Officer will naturally be inclined to make his position and the position of those who are above him more attractive. The natural result will be that he will effect all possible economy in the lower ranks of the service.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : What would be the position of the poor lower subordinate when a cut in his pay also is effected ?

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*) : My point is that there are various grades of pay ranging from Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 9.

Some relief must be given to the ill-paid lower subordinates by raising their pay a little.

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[Mr. K. Padmanabhan.]

If the Government are responsive to public opinion, if they have any regard to this House, they should place the report of the Special Officer before the Legislative Chambers for their discussion and in the light of their observations, the Government should formulate their conclusions.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Mr. Padmanabhan is absolutely out of order in referring to anything about the other House.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): One word about standardisation in the Judicial Department. The Judicial Department is the only department which can have direct recruitment from non-officials.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: That does not arise. This resolution does not contemplate any standardisation of the salaries of officers in any department. So I rule it out of order on that point.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My point is with regard to the standardisation scheme which is before Government for consideration.—

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I do not permit you to make any observations on any particular department in detail.

MR. K. PADMANABHAN (*Chirayinkil I*): My only point is that, before they effect any cut in the Judicial Department, Government will be pleased to invite the opinion of the High Court in the matter. The subordinate judicial officers are a set of very heavily over-worked officers and their pay should not be interfered with, except after consulting the High Court. With these observations, I support the resolution.

MR. A. EASWARA PILLAI (*Kottarakara*): I rise to support the motion. Our expenditurs on establishment has increased to an appalling extent. Pruning knife should be applied to the salaries of all officers of the State. Now the price of commodities has fallen considerably low. On this ground, reduction of the salaries is justified. There is also another ground on which a demand for reduction can reasonably be made. In 1098 there was a famine and the Government granted an increase in the salaries of officials who received salaries less than Rs. 55 a month; and thus more than Rs. 5 lakhs were granted for the amelioration of these low-paid subordinates of Government service. It is only just and meet to make some reduction in the salaries at this time of unprecedented economic depression as other Governments outside have done. With these few words, I support the resolution.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Sir, I rise to support the resolution before the House. It is rather an unpleasant task to ask for the reduction of salaries of officers because we are going to deny them the luxuries they have been enjoying till now. But this House in this session passed two cut motions one for the remission of land tax and the other for the reduction of fees in schools and colleges. And

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the case for the abolition of toll-gates has also been clearly explained in the House. But that was not put to the vote of the House owing to the want of time. The House is bound to show the manner in which the Government should balance its budget. Of course, during such times, it is not very essential that the Government should balance their budget and the question whether there is a deficit or a surplus budget is not very relevant. But, at the same time, representatives of the people are bound to suggest some constructive scheme to carry out the administration properly even when the receipts go down on account of remission of taxes and reduction of school fees.

It has been a standing complaint of the people that the administration is top-heavy. There have been repeated requests that the pay of the officers must be reduced and unnecessary offices should be abolished. By these two methods, substantial reduction in the expenditure could be achieved. But we find that the expenditure of the Government has been increasing; and the Financial Secretary, in a statement in the old Legislative Council in 1107, stated that the expenditure on salaries and allowances was about Rs. 92 lakhs; and now it must have gone up to Rs. 95 lakhs. The resolution before the House now is for a reduction of one-third of the salaries. There are one or two reasons which prompt me to support the resolution. One is that the officers who draw very high salaries are indulging in so many luxuries.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I think that is an unnecessary aspersion and it may smack of silliness. And it is better not to stress it.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): The Land Revenue Commissioner stated the other day that people are luxurious. As an instance, he said that the people are using tobacco. Are not officers also using tobacco and indulging at least in that luxury?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: So hereafter you do not want the officers to resort to luxuries.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): Yes. Owing to the great disparity in the standards of life between the officers and the general public, the public also are tempted to raise their standard of life and indulge in such luxuries as a result of which they become heavily indebted. That is my position.

Another point which I want to bring to the notice of the House is that a reduction of salaries has been resorted to by the provincial Governments in British India and the Mysore Government. The officers should show some amount of self-sacrifice in this matter. They must willingly come forward and offer themselves that they are prepared for this reduction. I want them to copy the example that has been set by the Legal and Constitutional Adviser, Sir. C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar who has already announced that one fifth of his salary is to be reduced.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Do you advocate a reduction of one fifth of the officers' salary?

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*): No. I was only quoting an example.

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MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, I am sorry that I have to oppose the resoulution in its present form. The main points raised in the course of the discussion are that the pay of the officers in Travancore is very high and that no officer should be paid a salary of more than Rs. 500 per mensem.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*): Is the member supporting the resolution?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Such a question cannot be legitimately put. A member present is expected to follow what is going on.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, this is not the first time that the question of the pay of the officers of the State service has come up for the consideration of this House. I have made a comparative study of the salaries of the officers of Travancore and of the other Indian States.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether he has made a comparative study of the salaries of the officers in Japan?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: I am very sorry to observe that unnecessary questions are put. When the official member referred to Indian States, the question about Japan does not arise.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, the Revenue and Expenditure of the Kashmir State are the same as those of Travancore. Kashmir has a revenue of Rs. 232 lakhs. The revenue of Travancore is very nearly the same and it would be useful and interesting to compare the pay of officers of corresponding grades in the two States.

The pay of the Prime Minister in Kashmir, who corresponds to the Dewan of Travancore is Rs. 4,500 excluding leave, pension and passage contributions. Kashmir follows more or less the Government of India system in the matter of the constitution and the arrangement of the Secretariat. There are the General Secretariat, the Foreign and Political Secretariat, the Home, P. W. D., Finance and other Secretariats. Each of these Secretariats is controlled by a Minister whose pay ranges between Rs. 2,500 and Rs. 3,300. It will certainly be admitted that the salary allowed in Travancore for corresponding appointments is very low as compared to that in Kashmir.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*): What about the salaries allowed in the Finance Department in Kashmir?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): There is a Finance Minister in Kashmir getting a salary of Rs. 2,500. He is assisted by a Secretary and an Assistant Secretary. Besides, there are an Accountant-General on a pay of Rs. 1,300—1,600, one Deputy Accountant-General on Rs. 600 and 7 Assistant Accountant-Generals on varying scales of pay. The lowest pay of an Assistant Accountant-General in Kashmir is the same as that of the Senior Assistant Account Officers in the Travancore service. I would also state in this connection that the main function of the Accounts Department is to audit the

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expenditure of the State ; and in comparing the pay of the officers of the Accounts Department in the States of Travancore and Kashmir, it is very relevant to note that the expenditure in the two States is more or less the same.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) : May I know from the member what is the average income of the people in Kashmir ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The average income will be more or less the same in Travancore and in Kashmir.

MR. M. N. NAIR (*Kottayam I*) What is the average net expenditure per head ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The average rate of expenditure in Travancore is lower than that in Kashmir.

MR. A. S. DAMODARAN ASAN (*Mavelikara*) : What is the area per head of the population ?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : I do not permit that question. A member is entitled to speak only for some fixed time. In disposing of this matter, I would request the members to reserve questions to the end of the speech now continued by the Financial Secretary.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*) : The member is wasting his time by referring to appointments in Kashmir.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am referring only to the more important appointments in the Kashmir State : and this I am doing only with a view to facilitate a comparison of the conditions obtaining in Travancore and Kashmir.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Yes, you can continue.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : In Kashmir, the Excise Commissioner gets a pay of Rs. 1,200-1,500 and the Chief Conservator of Forests Rs. 2,000. The pay of the Chief Justice is Rs. 2,500 and that of the Puisne Judges Rs. 1,300—1,800. The Police Commissioner gets a pay of Rs. 1,250-1,500 and the Director of Industries, Rs. 1,200—1,500. The salary of the Darbar Physician is Rs. 1,500—2,000 and so on. So revenue for revenue, our officers are paid very much less than the officers in Kashmir. Further, there is a difference in currency also. Our officers are being paid in Sirkar currency whereas in Kashmir the payment is in British currency.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) : May I know from the member whether there is a demand to reduce the salary in Kashmir ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : I am not aware.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know from the member whether their prosperity and indebtedness will be more or less the same as here ?

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That question is not relevant.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know the amount spent on Public Works ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : About Rs. 36 lakhs.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : May I know the amount spent on Education ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The amount spent on Education is about Rs. 17 lakhs.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Let me know the total collection of Land Revenue ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The total collection of Land Revenue is about Rs. 56 lakhs.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, in moving his proposition, said that the expenditure on salaries and establishment should be reduced by 33 1/3 per cent. without at the same time reducing the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 or below. Sir, the salaries of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above amount to nearly Rs. 64 lakhs. At the same time, Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai and some other Honourable members wanted that 1/3 of the total expenditure under salaries and establishment should be reduced. The total expenditure on salaries and establishment is Rs. 96 lakhs and so the amount of the proposed reduction is Rs. 32 lakhs. This reduction of Rs. 32 lakhs is, according to Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, to be made from the sum of Rs. 64 lakhs being the aggregate total of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above. The position then is obviously this, that all officers drawing a pay of Rs. 20 and above should actually forego 50 per cent, of their salaries, so as to make up the amount of Rs. 32 lakhs.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : Is it inclusive of personal allowances ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): My figures are based on the budget already passed by the Assembly. So, as already stated, if the resolution is accepted, it means all officers drawing Rs. 20 and above should forego 50 per cent. of their salary.

MR. M. SIVATANU PILLAI (*Tovala*) : On the basis of that resolution, it means that officers drawing above Rs. 20 should forego 50 per cent. of the pay. Is it so ? That is a legitimate question in making up their mind with regard to the voting on the resolution.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Yes. That is the real position. The whole question regarding reduction and cut in pay is under consideration.

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MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): ഈ കാര്യം എത്രനാളായി ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഈ വക കാര്യങ്ങൾ വളരെ പ്രയാസമുള്ളവയാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് പെട്ടന്ന് ഒരു തീരുമാനം ചെയ്യാൻ എളുപ്പമല്ല. അവസാനതീരുമാനത്തിന് കുറെ താമസം നേരിട്ടേയ്ക്കും.

MR. N. E. VARUGHESE (*Tiruvalla I*): എത്രകാലമായി എന്നപറയാമോ?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): ഈ ശമ്പളക്കാര്യത്തെപ്പറ്റി ആലോചിക്കുന്നതിനായി ആദ്യം റിട്ടയ്മെൻറ് കമ്മിറ്റി ഏർപ്പെടുത്തുകയും അതനുസരിച്ച് ചിലസംഗതികൾ നടപ്പിൽ വരുത്തുകയും ചെയ്തു. പിന്നീട് Standardisation ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥനെ നിയമിച്ചു. അദ്ദേഹത്തിന്റെ റിപ്പോർട്ട് ഗവണ്മെൻറിന്റെ ആലോചനയിൽ ഇരിക്കുകയാണ്.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member is not bound to give an answer. And I do not think any elucidation of such historical facts is necessary.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): Sir, Government are not in a position to accept the resolution in its present form. If the resolution is accepted, it simply means cutting the salaries by 50 per cent.

Government are contemplating a revision of the pay of officers and they will come to some definite conclusions very soon.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know the percentage of salaries and allowances on the total establishment?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): About 40 per cent.

MR. K R ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*): May I know whether the resolution demands only a reduction of 33 1/3 per cent?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): The point has been answered already. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai wants a reduction to the extent of 32 lakhs of rupees.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): What is the total of the salaries above Rs. 500?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): I have no figures at present for the total of salaries above Rs. 500. The total of salaries above Rs. 300 comes to Rs. 12,80,000; and the percentage on Salaries and Establishment in Mysore and British India comes to about 45 per cent. Sir, if the resolution is accepted, the pay of the High Court Judges would be reduced to Rs. 450 per mensem and I am not sure whether the Honourable members on the other side of the House desire such a drastic reduction.

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT: You take the case of the High Court Judges as an instance?

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha 1*): Is it beyond the criticism of this House?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Sir, what the Financial Secretary has taken as the line of argument in opposing the motion, was mainly that there are some other States in India, that are adopting a more unwise policy in regard to the allotment of salaries. He has cited Kashmir for an instance. But he has answered the proposition raised by him, when he has given out the amounts spent in Kashmir for Education. It is only an amount of Rs. 17 lakhs and odd that is being spent on education there. On the other hand, in Travancore, an amount, approximately, of 45 to 50 lakhs of rupees, is being spent on education, every year.

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Out of this, what percentage will be on salaries?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): What I want to make out is that, if certainly a greater amount is allotted by the Kashmir Government on educating its people, certainly such high-paid officers would not have been allowed to remain there. We are thankful to the Travancore Government for the liberality with which they are treating the education of the people here as a result of which only, we are now enabled to see and discern in its correct perspective the unnecessary waste incurred by the Government on account of salaries to officials.

Moreover the Financial Secretary seems to misunderstand the actual intention of the mover of the resolution. Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai has made it sufficiently clear that he does not want this House to take into consideration whether these officers—Travancare officials—are receiving very high salaries or not; what he wants to make out is that, irrespective of the fact whether salaries here are high or not, this is an occasion for the officials to show some generosity. That is the spirit in which the resolution has been moved. Probably the attack against Travancore service, that it is an over-paid one, and that the amount allotted under this head is far out of proportion to the amount allotted for other purposes may be justified. But what I submit is that Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's line of argument is not that. Irrespective of the fact whether Travancore official draws higher salaries than he is warranted to draw under circumstances obtaining here, what he wants these officials to do is to effect a voluntary cut in their pay, so that they may increase the prestige of the Government under whom they work. Because, Sir, the prestige of a Government greatly depends upon the conduct and character of officials under them. Here, if some such generous gesture is voluntarily shown by the Travancore officials, it will greatly enhance the reputation and the prestige of the Government.

As for the complaint that the Travancore service is over-paid, very many respectable citizens of very moderate thinking have observed, in their capacities as members of one committee or another, that it is a

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common grievance on the part of the public that the Travancore public service is over-salaried. I find, at page 162 of the Economic Depression Enquiry Committee Report, an observation made by Mr. S. Krishna Aiyar, like this :—

> "That the public service is over-salaried and over-manned cannot be denied. Leakages and wastages, too, work out a fair total. Roughly speaking, a crore of rupees a year goes against salaries and allowances. It has been stated that in Travancore the State exists for the service and not the service for the State. It has also been observed that in Travancore places are found for persons and not persons for places. The high style of living adopted by the services has demoralising effects on the people generally."

That is it. That is a very pertinent observation, I am quite sure.

I do not have, just now, before me the calculations made by the Banking Enquiry Committee; but if what I remember is right, I think some calculation was made by the Committee as a result of which it has been found that, in Travancore, a family consisting of five members can comfortably live with Rs. 160 or so a year. The Census Report has made it clear that the income per capita is only Rs. 41 a year. The style of living fixed by respectable families is Rs. 150. For a family of 5 persons or less, the income per capita is Rs. 41 only. Now the prices of commodities have gone down by about 60 per cent. or so. It is certainly justifiable under the circumstances that anybody would move for a cut of 33 1/3 per cent. as specified in the resolution, which, the Financial Secretary wants to make out would come to 50 per cent, if officers drawing Rs. 20 or below are excluded. It is not a stunning proposition. Evidently the Financial Secretary was hoping, when he made this revelation, that it would stun the House. But I may assure him that a 75 per cent. cut would not be viewed as extraordinary under the present circumstances. The instances of High Court Judges called upon to forego half their salaries temporarily do not surprise the House. Certainly what Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai meant was that even a 50 per cent. or 75 per cent. cut would not be too much to meet the exigencies of the time. These circumstances may disappear, and as was observed by the mover that once upon a time the country was too ready to come to the help of the officer when he saw that he stood in need of increase of pay—

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*): Was help rendered to the higher officers or to the lower officers?

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): They were asking for increase of pay. Anybody who was entitled to get concessions at the hands of the public was readily given. Now it is an occasion for the officials to return the generosity in equal measure.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Sir, it may appear to be a hopeless task to try and convince the Honorable members on the other side of the House of the untenable position they have taken.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The member means "a difficult task"?

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RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I shall put it like that. It is rather difficult to convince the Honorable members on the other side of the House that the position taken by the mover of the resolution is unsustainable. Still, as one of the unfortunate officers who draw salary at the expense of the tax-payer, I shall make an attempt to show that, after all, the pay of the officers in Travancore, even under the conditions now prevailing, is not as attractive as it is elsewhere.

My friend, the Financial Secretary, has given some figures to show that the officers in Travancore are not being paid the same rates of salaries which the officers in Kashmir are getting. I think, if you compare the salaries of officers in Travancore with those of the officers in any other State or any Province in British India, you will be convinced, I am sure, that the unfortunate Travancore officers are not so well off as their brethren elsewere.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): One question, Sir. Am I to understand that the Honorable member says that the rate of pay is not sufficiently attractive?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I say, Sir, that the rates of pay in Travancore are not as high as those elsewhere.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): When the Honorable member says that the rate of pay is not sufficiently high, am I to understand that the pay here is not as much attractive as it is to the very post in outside?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): What I said was that the rates of pay in Travancore are not high—not as high as those prevailing in other States and provinces in India. That is the statement I have made and I repeat the same.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: The other question does not arise.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): The truth of this statement will be evident from the fact that, in Travancore, the expenditure on salaries and allowances, according to the Financial Secretary, is only about 40 per cent. of the total expenditure of the State, whereas, in Madras, this percentage is 45·8. In Kashmir, about which the Financial Secretary has given some figures, the percentage is more than 40 per cent. I have not worked out the proportion for the adjoining Cochin State, but I do not think it will be less than 40 per cent. Judging from the rates of pay prevailing there, the percentage there will certainly be not less than 40 per cent. as in Travancore.

MR. N. K. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Neyyattinkara I*): Has the member collected the percentage for Mysore?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): There it is above 40 per cent.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*): Generally speaking, the percentage will probably be higher in the northern Indian States, I suppose?

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RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It is so in Kashmir it is 42 per cent. and that is higher than the percentage in Travancore.

MR. K. C. ABRAHAM (*Kottayam II*) : May I know whether generally the proportion of the departmental expenditure would not be greater in North Indian States?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : It may be. I do not know why it is greater there.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*). May I know how many Civilians are employed by the Madras Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) I have no information.

MR. K. R. ELENKATH (*Kalkulam I*) : May I know the expenditure on Police in Madras?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I am sorry that information also is not with me.

Now then, Sir, in Madras, where the expenditure on salaries, as I said, is more than 40 per cent, there is no salary cut at all.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Was there not one?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : They have removed it. They found it necessary to have a cut some two or three years ago; but now they find it unnecessary.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*) : Is the member aware that the Mysore Government have begun a policy of cutting the salary of five major officers?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : We are also thinking of making some retrenchment in the salaries of officers.

All sorts of rumours are afloat with regard to the proposals of the Standardisation Officer; and I may say that there is no truth in the newspaper reports about these proposals. When the recommendations of the Standardisation Officer are published you will find that the Government intend to revise the scale of pay of officers in such a manner as to reduce the total expenditure on account of salary.

MR. P. CHIDAMBARAM PILLAI (*Commerce and Industries, South*) : May I know whether a revision of salaries was effected by the Madras Government?

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*) : I don't know. Even if the salaries have been revised, the percentage there is 45 against 40 in Travancore.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the proposals of the Standardisation Officer will be placed on the table of the House?

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RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): I cannot say now.

Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai's motion is that the total expenditure on salary should be reduced by 33⅓ per cent. *i. e.*, by Rs. 32 lakhs. He does not want any cut in the pay of Government servants who get less than Rs. 20 per month and for the salaries above Rs. 20 he wants a graded cut to be introduced. The Financial Secretary has tried to explain the result of a graded cut. The total expenditure on account of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 to Rs. 40 is Rs. 18 lakhs. If a 10 per cent. cut is made in their salary, the saving that can be made comes to about 1·8 lakhs of rupees. If a 20 per cent. cut is made in the salaries of Rs. 40 to 100, the saving will be about Rs. 3·4 lakhs: and with a cut of 33⅓ per cent. in salaries of Rs. 100 to 300, there will be a saving of about 5 and odd lakhs of rupees. From these three grades, we can make a saving of about Rs. 10·2 lakhs, and to make up Rs. 32 lakhs we want another Rs. 20 lakhs. This amount we cannot make even if we abolish *all* posts in the grade of Rs. 300 and and above which will give only about Rs. 13 lakhs. Unless we abolish all posts in the higher grades of service, it is practically impossible to make a saving of Rs. 32 lakhs as suggested by the mover.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum-Rural*) May I know from the member whether the percentage of expenditure on account of salaries in Kashmir is about the same as it is in our State, though in Kashmir the officers are paid higher salaries?

RAO SAHIB DR. N KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): That may be so. But we must take into account the question of population also. As the population of Travancore is larger than that of Kashmir, we have to spend more money on Police, Excise and other departments.

MR. PACODE A. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Vilavankod*): Sir, I move that the question be now put.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Sir, I don't wish to deal with the points elaborately. But I wish to make a few observations about the arguments advanced by the Financial Secretary. The Financial Secretary compared our State with Kashmir. He also stated that Kashmir State spends only about 17 lakhs of rupees for Education when the income is as much as our State. We spend Rs. 40 lakhs on education. This one point alone shows that it is not to Kashmir that we must look up to as an ideal. They have to learn from us.

MR. R NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*): May I know from the member whether he could name any other State for such comparison?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) I hold, Sir, Travancore is more advanced than any other State. That is the position I take.

RAO SAHIB DR. N. KUNJAN PILLAI (*Chief Secretary to Government*): Are not the salaries in Mysore higher than in Travancore?

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MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I think Travancore need not follow Mysore as a model. But Mysore can very well follow Travancore in many respects. The salary given in Mysore need not be the criterion for Travancore. The salary of any other State becomes a model to be followed if the Government of that place is a responsible one. (*Hear, hear*). Before Mysore had an Assembly, we had our Legislative Council here. They followed us in that respect. We need not wait for Mysore for reform in any matter.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*): Does the amount of salary come for any serious discussion in the resolution?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): I wanted to confine myself to one position. There is a great necessity for help to the suffering agriculturists irrespective of any consideration of the comparative amount of salary. I did not raise any such question here. But my only question to the officers is, 'Will you come to our help in this time of dire need of the people?' It is for the Government to say, 'We will and do what we can.' This is a resolution Sir, which conveys the spirit of reform that is to be adopted. It is not to be construed as a statute. If the prices of commodities have gone down by 50 per cent, so much income from agriculture has suffered. Why not the Travancore officer, if he is a public servant in the real sense of the word, why not he reduce his income by 50 per cent. if he is not working merely for his wages? My resolution is for the reduction of salaries in the same proportion in which the income of the agriculturists has been reduced by the forces of nature. Nothing more than that.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*): May I take its., from the member that his proposal is not so much for fixing a percentage of reduction as for the necessity for the reduction?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT: Nobody would construe it as a statute.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): Is there necessity for a very substantial reduction?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): A proportionate reduction in the salary with respect to the income of the ryots who have suffered unprecedented loss in his income. That is all that I want. And I ask the officers to come forward and help the agriculturists by reducing their salary by a substantial cut. And I think elsewhere we have pointed out the exact proportions by which the cut is to be effected in the salaries of officers.

MR. A. THANU PILLAI (*Trivandrum—Rural*): I wish to know whether there are not a good many appointments to be abolished?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Yes, there are. And I hope that the Government will come to the help of the agriculturists who stand in urgent need of relief and the only way by which they can do this is to effect a retrenchment in the amount spent on salaries.

MR. S. J. NAIR (*Nedumangad*): May I know from the member whether the appointments of Game Warden and the Directress of State Guests could not be cancelled?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*): Not only those offices, but many others that may be found to be unnecessary may be abolished

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DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Who is the member in charge, the Financial Secretary or the Chief Secretary?

MR. KAYALAM PARAMESVARAN PILLAI (*Additional Head Sirkar Vakil*) : Financial Secretary, Sir.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Sir, it has been proved both by myself and the Chief Secretary to Government that the proposition, as it is, is not a workable one. If accepted, it would work serious hardship. Further it would create serious discontent among the officers in the State service. The service is bound to become inefficient.

MR. E. V. KRISHNA PILLAI (*Pattanamtitta*) : The question is, can the member hope to arrive at some other method of calculation than the method followed by the Chief Secretary in calculating the percentage in view of the fact that the Chief Secretary takes a larger stride from Rs. 40 to 100 than from Rs 20 to Rs. 40 in calculating the percentages.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That is a very complicated question. I am asking the Financial Secretary to answer it.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : Whatever calculation you may make, it is extremely difficult to arrive at the net result proposed by Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai. You cannot make a reduction of Rs 32 lakhs under salaries, without cutting off 50 per cent. of the pay of officers drawing Rs. 20 and above.

RAO SAHIB S. PARAMESVARA AIYAR (*Nominated*) : May I know whether the Standardisation Officer's Report will be laid before this House for discussion?

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : That does not arise now.

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : The proposals of the Standardisation Officer are being considered by Government and it is hoped there will be substantial reduction in the pay of officers when that scheme is brought into effect. The Government are not unaware of the need for retrenchment, and they are doing all that is possible in that direction.

MR. P. K. NARAYANA PILLAI (*Ambalapuzha I*) : Have the Government calculated the possibility to effect retrenchment to any particular extent?

MR. R. NILAKANTA PILLAI (*Financial Secretary to Government*) : They are trying their best to effect retrenchment of staff whenever it is possible to do so. The posts of the Deputy Darbar Physician, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction and the Vice-Principal of the Training College have been abolished recently.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : Mr. Kunjukrishna Pillai, do you press the motion?

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : Yes, Sir, I do press the resolution to a division.

The motion was put to vote and declared carried.

MR. K. KUNJUKRISHNA PILLAI (*Quilon I*) : I demand a poll.

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A poll was taken and the House divided as follows :—

AYES.—43.

1 Mr. T. K. Alexander
2 „ P. Chidambaram Pillai
3 „ A. S. Damodaran Asan
4 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kalkulam II*)
5 „ A. Easwara Pillai (*Kottarakara*)
6 „ K. R. Elenkath.
7 „ S. J. Nair
8 „ T. S. Jayantan Nambootiri
9 „ N. John Joseph
10 „ T. C. Joseph
11 „ K. C. Karunakaran
12 „ K. M. Krishnan
13 „ K. P. Krishna Menon
14 „ Pottayil S. Krishna Panickar
15 „ E. V. Krishna Pillai
16 „ N. K. Krishna Pillai
17 „ Puthupalli S. Krishna Pillai
18 „ T. Krishna Pillai
19 „ K. Kunjukrishna Pillai
20 „ C. V. Kunjuraman
21 „ E. K. Kunjuraman
22 Mr. K. M. Kuriakose
23 „ K. Madhavan
24 „ M. K. Madhavan Pillai
25 „ K. Mahomed
26 „ M. N. Nair
27 „ K. A. Narayana Pillai
28 „ Pacode A. Narayana Pillai
29 „ P. K. Narayana Pillai
30 „ S. Nilakanta Pillai.
31 „ K. Padmanabhan
32 „ Edavanatt S. Padmanabha Menon
33 „ Kainikkara M. Padmanabha Pillai
34 „ Changanachery K. Paramesvaran Pillai
35 „ V. Ramakrishna Panickar
36 „ K. Sankaran
37 „ M. Sivatanu Pillai
38 „ A. Thanu Pillai
39 „ S. Thiraviam Nadar
40 „ P. K. Thomas
41 „ N. E. Varughese
42 „ V. K. Velappan Nair
43 „ T. P. Velayudhan Pillai

NOES.—15.

1 Mr. N. Abdur Rahiman Sahib
2 „ K. C. Abraham
3 „ V. T. Chacko
4 „ K. George
5 „ M. Mahomed Haneef
6 „ J. M. Joseph
7 Rao Sahib Dr. N. Kunjan Pillai
8 Mr. C. O. Madhavan
9 Mr. R. Nilakanta Pillai
10 „ N. K. Padmanabha Pillai
11 „ Kayalam Paramesvaran Pillai
12 Rao Bahadur N. Ramanuja Aiyangar
13 Mr. R. M. Statham
14 „ T. C. Thommen
15 „ G. B. E. Truscott

NEUTRALS.—8.

1 Mr. S. Chattanatha Karayalar
2 „ Antony George
3 „ M. K. Janardana Kamath
4 „ T. T. Kesavan Sastri
5 „ P. C. Narayanan Bhattatiripad
6 Srimati T. Narayani Amma
7 Mr. G. Nilakantan
8 Rao Sahib S. Paramesvara Aiyar

The motion was declared carried.

DEPUTY PRESIDENT : The House will now adjourn *sine die.*

The House adjourned at 4-55 P. M.

K. MADHAVA KURUP,
Secretary to the Sri Mulam Assembly.

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